

---: Peace Parley---145th Day of the Armistice ---:

break up the cold within a short time he made no prediction himself as to its probable duration. The President has a fair degree of fever, although just what his temperature is has not been revealed.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—White House officials recalled to-day that the President always throws off the deepest colds quickly. They are confident that his active work at the peace conference would not be interrupted for more than a day or two.

Annexation of English Towns Part of German Terms Early in War

BERNE, April 3.—Mathias Erzberger, chairman of the German Armistice Commission and a member of the German government, was accused of being the author of a document written in 1914 showing that Germany's peace terms, if she won, would include large annexations and indemnities, Herr Landauer, a representative of the Munich Soldiers' and Workmen's Council, declared in a speech at Augsburg, Bavaria, according to a dispatch to the "Frankfurt Zeitung." Landauer, who was speaking at a meeting in memory of Kurt Eisner, the late Bavarian Premier, said he had a copy of the document.

Landauer at first refused to give the name of the author, except that he still was a member of the government. Finally, however, he said the person to whom he alluded was Herr Erzberger. Among the peace terms mentioned in the document, Landauer said, were: Annexation of Belgium, French Normandy and several towns on the southwestern coast of England. Annexation of the territories on the eastern frontier of Germany which have since become separate states. Establishment of a large German colonial empire. Payment of a war indemnity calculated to cover Germany's expenses during the first ten months of the war as well as the entire German debt before the war.

Lenine's "Peace" Offer Really an Ultimatum And Sets a Time Limit

(Copyright, 1919, by the United Press.) PARIS, April 4.—Premier Lenine's informal "peace" proposal to the Allies is virtually an ultimatum, it was learned from an authoritative source to-day.

The Russian Bolshevik leader is known to have suggested a time limit for acceptance of his offer, beyond which he would not undertake to abstain from consideration of Chancellor Scheidemann's proposal, as conveyed to Foreign Minister Tchitcherin. The time limit is understood to be a matter of only a few weeks.

[The Berlin government was reported unofficially recently to have sent Karl Kautsky to Russia for the purpose of studying the situation there, and possibly effecting an alliance between Germany and Russia.]

The recent statement in the House of Commons by Andrew Bonar Law, spokesman for the British government, denying that the Allies have received a formal peace offer from Russia is technically correct. The fact remains, however, that the peace conference has a definite statement of Russia's position, bearing Lenine's signature. This is, in effect, a concrete declaration of terms of peace to which the Russian soviet government would be willing to listen—and, as such, may be considered as an actual offer on Lenine's part.

Though no representatives of the Allies have visited Lenine to learn his terms, William Bullitt, an official of the State Department, attached especially to Colonel House, went to Petrograd and returned with a proposal from Lenine along lines similar to those that Lenine previously offered and which the French emphatically refused to consider.

This embraces a resumption of diplomatic relations with the Allies, a recognition of Russia's debts, repudiated by the Bolsheviks; a cessation of Bolshevik propaganda outside of Russia; the withdrawal of Bolshevik troops from neighboring states, etc.

Bullitt's report, however, is unofficially learned that Americans can enter Petrograd safely and that American correspondents may have passports from the State Department permitting them to proceed thither.

Enmity for Croats And Slavs Kept Italy From Parley Session

PARIS, April 4 (By The Associated Press).—Salvatore Brazzali, former Minister without portfolio in the Italian Cabinet and now civil governor of Austrian territory occupied by the Italian army, and also a member of the Italian peace delegation, told the newspaper correspondents to-day why Italy did not participate in Thursday's conference of the council of four, when M. Trumbitch, the Serbian Minister of Foreign Affairs, was heard on Serbia's claims.

Signor Brazzali said an Italian delegate could not confer with a representative of the Croats and Slovenes, who until the last moment of the war had fought Italy and were responsible for the deaths of a majority of the 600,000 Italians killed.

California Senate Asks Lansing if Anti-Japan Debate Will Embarrass

SACRAMENTO, Cal., April 4.—The State Senate approved to-day a cablegram to be sent to Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, at Paris, asking if discussion of proposed anti-Japanese legislation by the California Legislature at this time would embarrass the President and other representatives of the United States at the peace conference.

The cablegram will be sent direct to

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Paris, and a duplicate will be forwarded to Washington, with a request that it be sent to France over the government wires. The cablegram follows: "Constitution of California requires consent of three-quarters members of the Senate to introduce a bill. Request has just been made for permission to introduce two bills. One absolutely forbids Japanese to lease agricultural lands in this state. The other to prevent landing of so-called 'picture brides,' claiming to be wives through marriages contracted while husband actually in America and bride in Japan. Will introduce or enactment into law of such bills embarrass the President and other representatives of the United States at the peace conference? The Senate awaits your reply."

Council of Four Names Reparations Committee

PARIS, April 4.—The Council of Four has appointed a committee, consisting of L. P. Loucheur, French Minister of Reconstruction; Edwin Samuel Montagu, British Secretary for India, and John W. Davis, American Ambassador to Great Britain, to put into definite form proposals for the solution of the reparations question.

These will be passed upon, in principle, by the council, it is reported from French sources.

King Albert Asks Action Of Conference

Continued from page 1

state that three questions of vital and immediate importance to the reestablishment of Belgium, financially, economically and politically, were discussed.

The first question was the immediate advance to Belgium of about ten billion francs (\$2,000,000,000); the second, the exportation to Belgium from England and the United States of raw materials, and the third the cession to Belgium of the left bank of the Lieuse River and the Lemberg Peninsula.

Wants All German Money

The first item represents the value of German marks left in circulation in Belgium. After the departure of the Germans the Ministry of Finance sent out an urgent call to holders of the marks to deposit them in the banks. The amount was estimated to be about two billions, and it had been the government's intention to redeem them at the par value of one franc 25 centimes.

Belgium was not prepared for the avalanche of marks that resulted. Eight billion marks passed through the banks' windows into the vaults. The banks were unable to redeem this amount of paper, and depositors were merely given receipts, stating that a certain amount of marks were held to their credit until such time as arrangements could be made to reimburse them.

Materials Badly Needed

The payment of an immediate indemnity by Germany was relied upon to enable repayment for these deposits. The indemnity thus far has failed to materialize. Depositors cannot draw against these credits, with the result that some 10,000,000,000 francs are idle, as the banks are paying no interest on such deposits.

The importation of raw materials is said to be indispensable to the relieving of Belgium from the economic standpoint.

The correspondent has just returned from an extended trip in Belgium. Everywhere he found manufacturers complaining of the situation arising from the fact that while the Americans and British permit exportation into Belgium of manufactured articles they thus far have failed to export into Belgium raw materials which would permit of industries resuming work.

Informally the proceedings of the council were related to the President.

King Albert made an excellent impression, but is understood to have given no promises. The Czechoslovak question again was discussed to-day, as were reparations.

The council resolved for the sake of facilitating its work, that the decisions of the various commissions be sent directly to those engaged in drafting the treaty. Colonel House at the close of the day said he was pleased with the progress made and Captain André Tardieu, of the French delegation, also expressed satisfaction.

Wilson League Plan for World Free Trade Must Be Squelched, Says Shaw

LOS ANGELES, Cal., April 4.—Before the Des Moines Club of Los Angeles, in an address here to-night dealing with the league of nations as in general proposed by President Wilson at Paris, Leslie M. Shaw, former Secretary of the Treasury of the United States and also former Governor of Iowa, said President Wilson as a historian agrees with all other historical writers in that the experience of the United States itself as a league of nations during the period of the thirteen sovereign original states was a failure.

Regarding the claim that the league of nations as proposed at Paris would prevent war, Mr. Shaw said: "Who is credulous enough to believe that the proposed constitution, which admittedly does not unite but at best only confederates, will prove more efficacious as a peace preserver than the Constitution of the United States, which Gladstone declared the 'greatest chart of freedom that ever fell from the pen of man at one time'?"

"The proposed league of nations is anything but a union, and yet it proposes ultimately to gather within its jurisdiction all the nations of the earth. 'Economic rivalries,' which President Wilson says, have been the prime causes of war, and which he asserts 'must be prevented by binding terms' else peace would be 'both insecure and insecure,' are eliminated as far as possible between the states of this proposed union.

"But if Mr. Wilson's avowed intention to effect international free trade by means of this proposed league is not definitely squelched and prohibited the American people will surrender their industrial and economic independence."

Sliding Scale Payment Plan For Germans

First and Second Instalments Will Be Fixed and Subsequent Ones Will Be Based on Income

Saar Valley Issue Clears

Premier Orlando Absents Himself From Council to Avoid Embarrassment

By Frederick Moore

PARIS, April 4.—Being once more unable definitely to outline reparations and to reach a decision on the Saar Valley problem, the Council of Four has referred these questions to reconsideration by their respective committees. It has heard the Jugo-Slav delegates and the Council of Ten had previously done so many times. Premier Orlando remained absent in order that he might not embarrass the parties to the hearing.

Thus, it will be seen how little progress the council is making, for these are primary questions awaiting solution. But, nevertheless, news comes from the Supreme Council that it has made some progress toward a concrete settlement of the problems of the Saar Valley and reparations.

Concerning the latter, a solution has been proposed, among many others along similar lines, namely, that the total amount of indemnity shall be left undetermined with only the first and second annual payments being fixed now, the first payment to be made immediately upon the conclusion of peace. Then it is proposed that a special commission shall be appointed which from time to time will investigate German trade conditions and decide when and how subsequent payments should be made so as to cause a minimum injury to the Allied countries' industries and trade.

May Not Fix Total

The problem of reparations has been one of the most serious subjects to consideration because of its importance to Britain, France and Italy. As the war costs cannot possibly be extracted from Germany, it is certain that France and Italy will face financial crises; France within the next six months, crises which may cause their respective Cabinets to fall. Even Lloyd George, because of his electioneering pledges, expects serious difficulties when Britain learns definitely of the unsatisfactory payment which will be her share—half the amount France will receive.

The Belgian government has already asked for a half billion dollars as first payment because of grave and immediate needs. To this many of the delegates agree, but the French contend that some of their claims are equally deserving.

President Wilson recently practically retired from the discussions dealing with monetary reparations, leaving the problem largely to Premier Clemenceau and Premier Lloyd George, one of whom, it seems evident, suggested the proposal outlined.

Belgium Asks \$500,000,000

It is generally understood the German plan will be permitted to discuss whatever plan is drawn up for reparations with the hope that the Teuton delegates may themselves have worked out a system for payments which will improve upon that which is suggested by the Entente delegates.

Secret Conference to Discuss Terms Before Submission to Germany

PARIS, April 4.—A secret plenary conference will be held, in which there will be a general discussion of the peace terms before they are submitted to Germany. At least this is the belief of the British overseas delegates, who do not attempt to disguise the feeling that anything less would be an affront to them. The representatives of the other nations that are not included in the council of four also feel strongly in the matter, but express confidence that the procedure indicated by the British overseas delegation will be followed.

All point out that it would be intolerable if the council of four presented terms without their knowledge or consent and upon which there might not be even a general agreement. The British overseas delegation specifically emphasizes the fact that it has not delegated its powers or the responsibilities of framing peace terms to the council of four. On the contrary, the council of four assumed this power with no formal authority.

Say Secrecy Is Needed

It is generally conceded that the present method probably will save time, but the British overseas delegation chooses to think that it would be an insult to the council as a whole if the peace terms were not submitted to the victorious powers for unanimous approval before they are given to the Germans.

The complete secrecy which veils the deliberations of the council of four is advanced as another reason for the necessity of revealing the formulated plans to other members of the peace conference. No delegate is permitted to know anything that transpires during the meetings of the supreme council, either officially or unofficially. The fact that the silence of the

Budapest Soviet Seizes Standard Oil Co. Plant

VIENNA, April 1 (By The Associated Press).—The Standard Oil Company was among the first concerns to be communized in Hungary. The company has well-outfitted offices and a refinery in Budapest. A million dollars of the company's funds are said to be tied up in banks, deposited under the name of Vacuum Oil Company.

Whether the property of the American concern will be released has not yet been determined. Meanwhile, the managers of the refinery are merely onlookers with their two cashiers and one workman. The soviet is conducting the business.

council of four has been broken only by the communiqué announcing the Smuts mission to Hungary stirs the French press to the remark: "We asked for bread and they give us a stone."

New Scruples Created

"L'Oeuvre" continues: "However useful at this moment the inquiry into the nature—Bolshevist or Nationalist—of the Hungarian revolution and however important the personality of General Smuts, the news of this voyage is but meagre fare for our anxious curiosity. What is still more disquieting than the silence of the council of four is that it seems to think it is useless to meet again for some time to come, as though convinced of the impossibility of arriving at a definite and unanimous decision without changing its method."

"They have referred the study of great and little problems to commissions which have reached very definite conclusions. This definiteness seems to have frightened the members of the Entente supreme council, or some among them. It creates new scruples and responsibilities. Why not lessen this weight by taking counsel of opinion among the peoples whose representatives they claim to be?"

Must Remember Belgium

Other French newspapers adopt the same tone and also find significance in the arrival of the Belgian King as witnessing his astonishment at the irresolution of the council of four.

"L'Action Française" says: "Through the air like the prince in 'A Thousand and One Nights' Albert first came to Versailles. His presence will be a reminder that there is a Belgium. It will recall, also, what is fast fading into oblivion, what should dominate everything—that unforgettable date in August, 1914."

"Reds" Charge Plot to Block U. S. Recognition

Tchitcherin Denies He Sent Message Telling of Bolshevik's Spread in America

PARIS, April 4 (By The Associated Press).—M. Tchitcherin, the Russian Bolshevik Foreign Minister, continues to use the wireless to deny allegations of the recent message picked up by the French government wireless operators regarding the spread of Bolshevism in America. Another wireless message was picked up in Paris to-day addressed to Bela Kun, Foreign Minister of the new Hungarian government. It says in part:

"I have already told you that the French intercepted the alleged wireless I had addressed to you, purporting to say that there should be Bolshevik troubles in America. I tell you that the purpose of my falsehood is to prevent Mr. Wilson from compromising with us. Have the goodness to give my denial to the American government through the American Consul."

The French wireless operators in Paris say the sending station of the original message was in Moscow.

The message which M. Tchitcherin denies sending dealt with the alleged spread of Bolshevism in the United States, especially in Pennsylvania, New York, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan and was sent last Saturday.

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Aid Forever Is Pledged France By Lloyd George

England Will Join Her in Crushing "Wild Beast" if in 50 Years It Again Raises Head, He Declares

PARIS, April 4.—Premier Lloyd George, of Great Britain, in a statement to the "Petit Parisien" to-day, denies the report, generally prevalent, that he is an obstinate opponent of the guarantees asked by France against a renewed attack by Germany.

"Disensions?" the Premier repeated. "Do you seriously think they ever can exist between our two countries?"

"There has been some discussion, but it is not from sincere discussion that a final agreement must emerge between France and England? Our understanding has remained complete and absolute. Englishmen did not come to fight by the side of the French to give your country merely relative security during a limited period. No, they came to France to have absolute security in the future."

"You know what sacrifices England has made and you know well that England does not regret them. She is ready to make fresh ones if it becomes necessary to guarantee the peace and independence of France."

"I have seen the scourge of war twice loosed on France by Germany. We do not intend that there shall be a third time; but should it be fifty years hence, France again will find England by her side with all her wealth and power for, mark well my words, the wild beast must be mastered."

"It is mastered at present, but if one day it raises its head ready to spring it will find itself again faced by France and England, united in brotherhood."

Peace Means End of Navy Reserve Force

Failure of Congress to Provide Funds Will Compel Reduction of Personnel

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Because of the failure of Congress to enact the naval appropriation bill with its provision for an increased naval personnel, practically all members of the naval reserve force on active duty must be released immediately upon the declaration of peace.

In making this announcement the Navy Department said that because of this fact and of the great need of officers, due both to the continuing

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activities of the navy and the shortage of regular officers, it would be inadvisable generally to accept the resignation of officers of the temporary navy.

Many of these officers have asked to be relieved from duty so as to return to civil life, but attention was called by the department to the fact that they are under obligation to perform active duty with the navy for a period of not more than six months after the termination of the war. It was announced, however, that resignations of such officers would be accepted as additional officers were made or appointed in the temporary or permanent naval force.

Choose to Stay in Army Labor Conditions Keep Many British Soldiers in France

It is stated on good authority that there is notable willingness on the part of a large number of British soldiers to stay on in the army of occupation. This is especially true of the younger men, particularly single men, who see a chance to save money under the better pay conditions and also of enjoying their stay in Rhineland.

It is pretty certain that if the men generally could be given a month's furlough at home the return to the army would be very large indeed. Anxious as many of them are to get a glimpse of home, men who come back discharged at the end of the month's army allowance very often find they have had enough of the old country under present conditions. With the labor unrest and shortage of employment there is nothing for them to do. Others, again, are not disposed to go back to pre-war jobs.—Continental Edition of the London Mail.

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Suitable for Civilian wear—for Motoring, Hunting, and Hiking—as well as for Military Men who want "something better."

Officers' Overseas Trench Coats \$27.50
Separate Wool Linings

Officers' Whipcords Suits... \$35.00
Officers' Serge Suits... \$30.00

Officers' Trench Coats, \$25.00
Moleskin and belted, single or double breasted.

Belted Trench Model Raincoats, \$11.25
Guaranteed Water Proof.

Officers' Raincoats... \$20.00
Raincoats... \$15.00
Officers' Raincoats... \$17.50
U. S. Navy Raincoats (Black)... \$15.00
U. S. A. Spiral Puttees... \$3.00

Officers' Garrison Caps... \$3.00
Leather Belted Coats... \$50.00
Leather Belted Coats... \$40.00
Leather Belted Coats... \$37.50

Wool Army Shirts... \$3.75
Wool Army Shirts... \$4.00
Wool Army Shirts... \$4.50
Cotton Khaki Shirts... \$1.50
Silk Khaki Shirts... \$5.00

Leather Belted Coats... \$25.00
Leather Lined Coats... \$30.00
Leather Lined Coats... \$27.50
Leather Lined Coats... \$15.00

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